SOME NEW BOOKS.

"In Facry Lands Forlorn."

The alluring title of Mr. W. Y. EVANS WENTZ's volume, The Fairy Faith in Celtic are. Countries (Henry Frowde), is fully borne is given to a statement of the first hand ing outright and the King was not angry." out by the contents. The author, the reader gathers, is an American, a graduate of Leland Stanford, and, as his middle name indicates, an inheritor of Welsh instincts and traditions. What the fairy faith in Celtic countries really is seemed him, as it will seem to many readers, an interesting subject of inquiry. What he could learn about it from literary sources he embodied in a study which brought him, in 1909, the degree of Doctor in Letters from the University of Rennes. in Brittany, the university on the Continent of Europe where his labors in this specialty would meet with the most expert valuation. This first study dealt only with the four chief "Celtic countries, Ireland, Wales, Scotland and Brittany Since then his researches have extended to the two others, Cornwall and the Isle of Man. In its enlarged form his work has won from the faculty of Natural Science of Oxford the research degree of Bachelor of Science, his examiners being Sir John Rhys, professor of Celtic and the leading British expert in his sub- to follow him into the cloudy land of At one of the first state functions "the ject, and Mr. Andrew Lang, whose specialty one may call folklore, anthropology or comparative mythology, but whose

eminence in it is unquestioned.

part of the available information about the "fairy faith" is, or was until the ap-

pearance of this volume, "unedited."

of the North American Indians, for example, that it is in danger of being lost now. For one of the revelations of this his philosophy. volume shows how extensively and persishears of educated ladies who nightly propitiate the fairles by leaving out food for and with surprising tenacity. But the Mr. Wentz could have amassed his stores of data only by the method he adopted of sojourning for long periods among the penny of herself." fairy faithful. The differences among the Celtic countries in the forms of faith are not more surprising, not so surprising. considering the lapse of time since the actual Celtic nations or tribes ramified from the parent stem, as the agreement upon the substance. The roots, according to the conclusions of Mr. Wentz, are not only pre-Christian but pre-Celtic "In Wales, as in lower Brittany and in parts of Ireland and the Hebrides, we may still hear in daily use a language which has been continuously spoken since unspeakers are coeval with their language books, and too seldom from the life of best, in fact the only authority. must greatly differ from us, whether their belief be the cause, the consequence Hence, according to Mr. Wentz, and indeed according to observers with far less than his opportunities of observation. the Celts at this moment are the most spiritually conscious of Western nations. To think of them as materialists is impos-

to the purpose." The Celtic spirit as ex-hibited in literature Matthew Arnold has endeavored to define in those beautiful best, to as much advantage, indeed, as it was exhibited by the lectures on translating Homer. It is a pity he had not for his speculations and was forced to rely upon those who had it, as in his Biblical speculations he was forced to tors whose power of drawing right deductions from their facts he rated so low. In his discoursings upon the Celtic and even sometimes seems to fail to perceive that a note of the erudite and also acute Lord Strangford, whose special knowledge monial for the critical spirit and the critical friend her father ever had." faculty of the "belletristic trifler" whom Arnold in these lectures describes himself not for literary criticism but for histo be, that his inquiry should have been so fruitful and illuminating and that he spirit has not been operative. The phrase is one of the phrases which he cites as poetry at its best lacks. And it is pleasant as his distrust of Peel. a believe that the specific recommenda tion he makes at the close of the lectures for the establishment of a chair of Celtic iterature in Oxford may have begunthe agitation which has resulted in the appointment of Sir John Rhys. The latest poetical and literary revival of the Ceitic radition by the poets and essayists of study of Celtic literature will not soon relapse into its long desuctude.

Forlorn. The very word" - seems to indicate or to recognize that the kingdoms of the fairy faith are not the kingdoms of this world. And indeed, it is noticeable that its strongholds are regions which form eddies and backwaters in the stream Carlyle maintained that the backwardness of Ireland was a judgment upon the he turned upon the sage and confuted him talists on the materialists' own ground Among the most interesting pages of Mr.

with heredity in making or sympathetic local antiquary The second section is "The Re corded Fairy Faith," comprehending an daughter. account and an analysis of the Celtic legends, of which the Arthurian is the most familiar and endeared. The third section is a discussion of "The Cult of Gods, Spirits, Fairies and the Dead," and Faith," is what with some stretching of language may be called the explanation.

Mr. Wentz observes: "'Mysticism' usu- the House of Commons appeared " ally means something quite the reverse worse, or the better, for wine of 'scientific' simply because we have by usage unwisely limited the meaning of means a knowing or a knowledge of everything which exists." It is not necessary the relations of the phenomena for By far the larger and more valuable would have done before the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research and the rise of the "new school" in pay-One cannot say of it as of the mythology chology: The layman in these matters may find safe and Shakespearian refuge in the belief that there are more things altogether if it is not found and recorded in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in

There is one illustration, a recent photently living a faith it is. And it is by no tograph of the "alignments" or cromlech means confined to the ignorant. One at Carnac, "the mystic centre of the Celtic world." The cover is appropriately decorated with the heraldic emblems of them, and educated men hold the faith of the six Celtic countries, the thistle, the their forefathers in surprising numbers shamrock and so forth. At the centre is that curious tripod of the Isle of Man holders of it are increasingly shy of dis- which recalls Carlyle's explanation when cussing it in the presence of an increas- he was asked why he left the opera in the incredulous strangers. middle of the ballet: "I went because I hadn't the heart to stay and see a woman with an immortal soul making a Manx

Early Victoriana

It is by a happy chance that the concluding volumes, V and VI. of Lord BROUGHTON'S Recollections of a Long Life (Scribner's) appear at the same time chievous old prig." with DESMOND MCCARTHY'S and AGATHA RUSSELL'S Lady John Russell; A Memoir (John Lane Company) The two works known centuries before the rise of the Hobbouse (1786 1869), as he was known nation, although one cannot exactly see Roman Empire," and the beliefs of the during the whole of his active life, was in him as a household pet. "Might as well Upon the question what their beliefs pathy with Lord John Russell (1792-1878) The Queen's resentment of Peel's interare resort must be had to them. "Books during all the early part of Lord John's are too often written out of other political career. By American readers of this generation John Cam Hobhouse is man; and in a scientific study of the remembered, so far as he is remembered fairy faith the Celt himself is by far at all, as the friend and biographer of Lord Byron. That is an association For us it is much less important to know which commonly implies some depen- Gladstone. Palmerston in fact took his what scholars think of fairies than what dence, or at least subordination, on the the Celtic people think of fairies." "Aber- part of the less famous man. But Hobcording to Goethe, 'is the house was by no means a mere Bozzy But when we find races It is quite true that his early association and tribes to which our superstition is the limited his poetical perceptions and that He cannot even let poor Tom Campor only the concomitant of the difference, bell be buried in Westminster Abbey 1851, when he breakfasted with Macaulay Prime Minister in 1846. tion called ecstasy cannot explain ecstasy dedicated to the memory of that friend "

Byron's monument placed in Westhaving it erected in the library of Trina basis of more exact Celtic scholarship May 19, 1842, he sets down that "After Rogers, pointing out a lady, said Teutonic elements in English poetry he recently married Lord Lovelace and who not to make absurd the imputation to her he had invoked, often destroys the entire | Creation," a sceptical book which had a of the authorship of "The Vestiges of I know to be true, that I was the best However, we resort to these pages

torical information. Hobbouse entered should have found in Celtic sources the almost continuously in office, mainly un- favorites; only one or two of his mots are to Lord John Russell in 1847 for life, and and keep time as well " "natural magie" which distinguishes der Lord John Russell, from 1832 to 1848. English poetry from the poetry of the Teutonic nations in which the Celtic Board of Control, as Commissioner of a subject was ever justified in disobeying political society; Tom Moore, Macaulay, smith, and his apprentice, George Grawe have taken for the title of this article English misnomer of the officer who has ing to a sovereign of the house of Hanover. exemplifying the natural magic which tary for India. His loyalty to Lord John English poetry at its best has and German Russell was as complete and as evident

ater '30s, and Hobhouse, whose first loyalty was to Lord Melbourne, was a young Ireland makes it certain that the very "inside" spectator of these events. William IV. does not appear to advantage n these "Recollections." Beau Brummal said of that monarch that he was good! for nothing but to walk a deck and call out "luff," and that is about the notion that these pages give of him. According to Lord Palmerston, at the royal table. when two Bishops were present, Lord John of material civilization. Sir Charles Russell's health being mentioned, his Gavan Duffy has recounted, with a jus- Majesty gracefully observed: "If you tifled complacency, how when Thomas will answer for his death I will answer for his damnation!" There is rather to her husband and to his career. Some more than an intimation that he died of poetical friend addressed a sonnet to her sland for not embracing Protestantism drinking too much. "We agreed that the containing a line which is made a motto

the way, not yet Lady John, attended at

scenery of the Celtic fastnesses and person in the house. The poor old man perform, and with all my regrets, with the Mr. Moore gives a orief survey of the able Mr. Secretary Pitt, adapted for clocks made were eight day clocks with shows how environment has cooperated could not see to read his speech. Upon evidence taken in these countries, in a While he lay at the point of death, Hobgate seems to have extended to two the text: "Now lettest Thou Thy servant certain it was a duty." years of time. To each subdivision of depart in peace," which Hobbouse conthis part of the work Mr. Wentz has siders as the most suggestive text since happily procured an introduction by that taken by the non-juring preacher upon the death of Queen Mary, wife of This first section is "The Living Fairy William III.: "Go and see now this cursed woman and bury her, for she is a king's

There was a good deal of hard drinking in those early Victorian days. Hobhouse relates that at a dinner at Buckingham Palace when the Queen retired "the Duke of Sussex, good man, began the fourth, "Modern Science and the Fairy to be obstreperous." It appears also that Brougham came tipsy to an evening party, and that even Peel one evening in

The politics at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign was naturally court the word 'science' to a knowledge of things politics. It is very pleasant to read at material and visible, whereas it really first hand of the paternal gallantry with which her Ministers, with Melbourne at their head, instructed and guided her. psychological theories, but it may be Queen was on the throne and looked said that it takes more hardihood now to really very beautiful. She has a fine oppose a blank and obdurate incredulity bust, lighted up by the freshness of early youth " But there was very little galwhich an explanation is sought than it lantry, paternal or otherwise, about Peel When the Melbourne Ministry went out Sir Robert declined to form a Mnistry unless he could name the ladies of the court. The Queen objected strenuously. saying that in that case she might be surrounded by spice, and as her late Ministers entirely sympathized with her contention the Government was carried on for some time upon this domestic rather than upon any public issue. One of the first results of her marriage was the stiffening of court etiquette, according to the "kleinstadtisch" or "residenzstadtisch" notions of the Prince Consort. The Queen herself tried to evade, in favor of a lady of the court hardly recovered from an illness, the rule that every one must stand in the presence of royalty. She insisted that the invalid should sit, and said: "If the Prince comes in Lady --- (naming a very stout one) shall stand in front of It is not wonderful that in his early years the Prince Consort should have got himself much disliked, although both his ability and his highmindedness were conceded. Gladstone described the

Coleridge wrote to Yarnall after Prince Albert's death: "His sordid-love of money was not known generally and did no public very close political association and sym- pat a barrick," as Kipling's Ortheris says ference was mild, however, compared with her active dislike of Palmerston, antipodean as the two men were. "He was a Peelite, I was a Palmerstonian," said Lord Hartington to denote the temperamental incompatibility between himself and own way in a manner calculated to jar royal susceptibilities. "I have the very

Prince's oracle, Stockmar, as a "mis-

"and met there Mr. Hallam, Thackeray. About Lord John we get much valuable "Macaulay seemed a great favorite with rounded with arabesques. This was used "Hallam, as usual, spoiled all he new light from the biography of his wife. the ladies; even dull Lady Douro was for forty years or more, which design earliest American makers he has been The difference has struck everybody, said by his pronunciation. He was in He was distinctly, as Burke said about awakened by his sallies at the breakfast degenerated later into a very large crown able to discover are William Davis, who covered the sides and bottom of the and many efforts have been made if not deep mourning for his son, whom I knew his son, "a public creature." The third table."

and very small cherubs. Then the cherubs arrived at Boston in 1883, and Everardus to account for it at least to define it. But and liked, and I was much shocked, after son of the Duke of Bedford, he wrote to his. In 1850 "Thackeray, the author of 'Pen-were omitted entirely and floriated forms."

and very small cherubs. Then the cherubs arrived at Boston in 1883, and Everardus beginning to the public creature. The third table."

In 1850 "Thackeray, the author of 'Pen-were omitted entirely and floriated forms." the attempt to define it seems to be hope. I said something disparating of Tenny- father in 1841: "Whatever may be said dennis," is also staying with me. He is of more or less merit took their place, less when it is an attempt to translate son's poetry, to learn that our poet lau- about other families, I do not think ours a most agreeable man, very tall and big. At first the spandrels were carefully mysticism into terms of materialism. "A reare was a great friend of young Hal- ought to retire from active exertion." with a broken nose, and always wears worked up with hand tools, but during saint who has known the spiritual condi-tion called ecstasy cannot explain ecstasy deducated to the memory of that friend. Is and the never did retire, even after, in spectacles. • • He spoke of his the George III. period and later they were for the New Haven Meeting House was from damaging the marble, several large tion called ecstasy cannot explain ecstasy deducated to the memory of that friend. It is a control of the spoke of his the George III. period and later they were for the New Haven Meeting House was from damaging the marble, several large without any tool made by Ebenezer Parmilee. The "meet
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Transport of the New Haven Meeting House was from damaging the marble, several large without any tool made by Ebenezer Parmilee. The "meet
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Transport of the New Haven Meeting House was from damaging the marble, several large without any tool made by Ebenezer Parmilee. The "meet
Transport of the New Haven Meeting House was from damaging the marble, several large without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and said cast and put in place without reserve and Now, "In Memorians" had been published in 1849, and the fact that it had not once that no modern language is suitable of two years is conclusive of his of the interview; and it was about 1818 that leray's last lecture on Sterne and Gold-also came closely on the heels of Ahasuerus interval of two years is conclusive of his of the interview; and it was about 1819 that leray's last lecture on Sterne and Gold- also came closely on the heels of Ahasuerus incuriosity as to current verse. During his friend Tom Moore wrote him a poeti-smith. He read some lines from The Fromanteel's introduction of the pendu the period covered by these two volumes cal remonstrance, not by any means one Oxford lectures on Celtic literature which his only relationship to Byron was the of Moore's best poems, against his alleged applauded on taking leave. (The lines a long case clock now in the possession of exhibit his critical acumen at its very endeavor, in which he failed to have intention of retiring from politics. Truly quoted in that lecture are not from "The the Library Company of Philadelphia, and the company of Philad he could not keep out of it. When minster Abbey, though he succeeded in Lady Fanny, who was his second wife, refused his first offer in 1840 he wrote her and laborious attention to public business dinner in the drawing foom Samuel and a wretched sense of misery, which first with Moscheles, and then ex tempore Why even the children can never long drive by himself. He has the air of inspiration Fromanteels were under the patronage of for the Rev. Mather Byles, first pastor Biblical speculations he was forced to don't you go and speak to your child? away." It is curiously borne in upon the rely for his facts upon the German excava- I asked what he meant, and he said that readers of this memoir who are also readaway." It is curiously borne in upon the when playing, and though with a de-the great Puritan leader. the lady was Byron's daughter. Lady ers of Trollope's novels that Lord John Lovelace." This was "Ada, sole daughter may have been the prototype of Plantage- also was present at the London debut of November 25, 1888, in which he announces 1750 and 1760 contained the announce was clever enough on her own account perfect gentleman; if he be not, then I am with her singing but her acting, and forunable to describe a gentleman."

contention upon which it comments. The great vogue. "I ventured to tell her what has anything to do with being a leading and gave Jenny the most enthusiastic by such doctors whose knowledge and of clocks and watches. Gentlemen and come an effective public speaker. He had Jenny Lind." not much of the humor which the House the House of Commons in 1820 and was of Commons commonly requires in its as Secretary of War, as President of the swer to the Queen when she asked him if life, there was much artistic as well as Thomas Tompion, at one time a black- prospective patrons. Woods and Forests, which is the absurd his sovereign, and he answered: "Speakcharge of public buildings, and as Secre- I suppose I must say yes." Of his predecessor and rival, Peel, Macaulay said that I he could conceive humor, but could not produce it." The Duke of Wellington was his widow saw the dead laureate: Until the repeal of the Corn Laws benot a humorous person, though he did
came a burning question in the early say, speaking of a parliamentary diswhere he lay. I dread and shrink from Barlow applied for a patent on "pulling" '40s English politics was rather petty and comfiture of Disraeli. "The Jew boy's the sight of death and wish to keep the consisted mainly of personalities. The harp is out of tune," of which Lord Lanssuccession of Queen Victoria to William downe remarked that it ought to be re-IV. was, of course, the great event of the corded in the book that gives the jokes of but in this case I rejoice to have seen on their lives. As a matter of fact, the Duke of late years was wanting. It was really made a much better one, recorded in Napoleon's marshals all turned their backs on him at a royal levée, and the King looked distressed, the Duke said: "N'importe, Sire; c'est leur habitude."

If Lord John Russell is like Plantagenet Palliser, there is no resemblance between Lady Fanny and Lady Glencora, for Lady Fanny also was "a public creature" in the sense of being entirely devoted both to her husband and to his career. Some King's physician ought to tell him to take of one of these chapters, "He served out of his own mouth. The mystics and care of himself, in order to prevent fatal his country well in choosing thee, which series of unpretentious volumes for idealists cannot contend with the mater-consequences. Lady John Russell, by is better truth than poetry. When the written pages in which he deals with the Majesty "the least dignified looking is a great duty, which you will nobly

conviction that private happiness to the keeping his mentioning to Hobhouse that he had degree we have enjoyed is at an end if America and of the careers of the men 6d." Watch papers vere more used in with wooden movements. the present Celtic generations what they are. Something over a third of the book is given to a statement of the first hand self called upon the country to help you series of sojourns of which the aggre- house's parish clergyman preached from in. If I liked it better I should feel less

> These pages make it quite clear that Lady John was a very clever, a very public spirited and a very high minded woman. Still, had her husband not been a famous and leading man the biography would hardly have been worth while except for private circulation among her friends. As a picture of the painful, laborious, con- contents himself with mentioning Boe- that are to be found in various parts of seconds pendulums. Instead of scientious statesman such as could hardly which preceded and succeeded the agi- piece in St. Paul's Cathedral, put up in tation about the Corn Laws to the close of his career. Especially does it explain the most striking and perhaps the most creditable act of that career. This was the despatch of October 27, 1860, in which he served notice on Europe that Great Britain detached herself from the Holy picturesque in France. Alliance, and stood by Italy: "Her Majesty's Austria, France, Prussia and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect

their independence." nephew, Odo, wrote him from Rome: 27th you are blessed night and morning moment it was published in Italian thousands of people copied it from each other mercenaries and greasy priests." Throughout the book the entire sincer-

Russell are apparent. The introduction to his speeches is familiar: "My capacity men who have attained in past times the on their trade in London so roused th the councils of our sovereign. I have committed many errors, some of them very Lady Russell's diary is of course new:

seidom, very seidom, clear. We wone another's hands 'I hope I has you much trouble." "How, dearest?" ing over me." Then, by and by, he said. have made mistakes, but in all I did my obje was the public good." Again, "I have sometimes deal with the same period, the same events harm " It is curious to note how in those seemed cold to my friends, but it was not in my and very largely with the same people.

and very largely with the same people.

In fact Lord Broughton, or Sir John Cam

Wellington was the spoiled darling of the that I am too much contact to my bed!

The curious to note how in those heart. He said he had enjoyed his life. I said.

Those you enjoy it now.** He said, "Yes, except that I am too much contact to my bed! **. m very old. I'm eighty-five."

> He was twenty-three years older than his wife, who survived him twenty years. Justin McCarthy's "Recollections" and Frederic Harrison's "Memorial Address" appended to the volume are, of course, worth reading.

Both books abound with literary and artistic reminiscences. In the "Recollections" there is a great deal about Macaulay, both the literary and the poworst opinion of him," said the Queen to One gets the same notion as from other Lady Fanny Russell. It was Palmerston's sources, that there was something alarmunauthorized reception of Kossuth that ing (Hobbouse's word is "overpowering") substance of faith it is clear that they he was unable to see much poetical made acute his chronic quarrel with the about Macaulay's conversation and acgood in anybody who wrote after his hero. Queen, but for which he would doubtless counts for the saying of a convive who have been Prime Minister years before wanted to do more of the talking himself with the "frets" distinguish the period he became so, in 1853. It seems odd that that Macaulay was "the greatest bore of manufacture of these early clocks, Mr. cin 1844) without setting down in his so very different a person as Lord John in London." "The energy and volubility Moore says: "In 1871 the Clockmakers diary how much inferior he was to Russell should have so steadily backed up of Macaulay's talk were surprising, but Company [of London] obtained the right Byron, though nobody ever denied the his colleague, or his subordinate, as Pal-somewhat overpring. Lord Mel-to have a coat of arms, and in the clock inferiority. A worse fate befell him in merston was after Lord John became bourne, however, seemed to listen to it with complacency, as if for instruction."

In 1844 "I went to a musical party at

recorded. The best, perhaps, is his an- continued the use of to his widow for her | Following the Fromanteels came considerable confusion in the minds of Sir Harry Taylor, Tennyson, Browning, Thackeray, Dickens and Samuel Rogers tion that they were buried side by side in a State, led in the clock making industry were frequent guests.

In 1874 Lord Russell took Tennyson's house, Aldworth, and October 7, 1892,

"The Jew boy's the sight of death and wish to keep the and repeating watches, a petition which loved undisturbed by its soulless image, men who never made more than one in that noble face the perfect peace which made a much better one, recorded in 'the rapture of repose.' A volume of Goldwin Smith's "Reminiscences." When Shakespeare which he had asked for he was Ambassador to Paris in 1814, and and the leaves of which he had turned over yesterday, I believe to find 'Cymbeline,' at which place it was opened, lay on the bed. His hands were crossed on his breast, beautiful autumn leaves lay strewn around him on the coverlid, and white flowers at the foot of the bed.'

Venerable and Eccentric Clocks

The author of "The Old China Book," son Moore, has added The Old Clock Book

of the book for reference purposes.

household use in England and on the Continent. The beginnings of clock history it is, it is very well worth while. It gives are enveloped in uncertainty. Mr. Moore thius (510 A. D.) as the possible maker of be had without it, from the small politics the first wheel clock. He cites the time- largest clock in existence but can re- front of the case. Terry never consider piece in St. Paul's Cathedral, put up in joice in the possession of some of the the clocks a success and he soon at 1286; the one in Canterbury Cathedral, strangest "freak" timepieces. Among making them, but his design was dating from 1292, and that at Exeter. English clocks about which there is authentic information and that at Rouen, made in 1389, as one of the oldest and most We are reminded that clock collecting

Government can see no sufficient has often been a royal hobby, a hobby grounds for the severe censure with which | indulged in by four of the most interesting monarchs, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. There is a picture of Anne Boleyn's clock given to her on her wedding day by the fickle of a people building up the edifice of their Henry, a clock which was one of the most liberties and consolidating the work of highly prized in the collection of the late King Edward. It is ten inches high by It was about this despatch that his four inches deep, Mr. Moore says, and has a metal gilt case surmounted by a lion Ever since your famous despatch of the rampant holding a shield engraved with the coat of arms of England and of France. by 20,000,000 of Italians. I could not read | Mr. Moore suggests that the case was it myself without deep emotion, and the probably designed by Holbein, as that great artist frequently designed jewels for Henry VIII. King Edward inherited to carry it to their homes and weep over the clock of the ill fated Anne from his it for joy and gratitude in the bosom of mother, who had purchased it at the their families and away from brutal sale of the collection of Horace Walpole. Queen Victoria paid about \$600 for it

By 1544 the clock making industry had ity, modesty and disinterestedness of Lord | developed to such a point that the master clockmakers of Paris were incorporated by statute. A proposal that letters I always felt was inferior to that of the patent should be granted them to carry foremost place in our Parliament and in English makers that they laid a petition before Charles I. for a charter. This charter, granted to the "Master, Wardens gross blunders." But this extract from and Fellowship of the Art of Clockmakers of the City of London" August 22, 1631. marked the beginning of the English PEMBRORE LODGE, 1878. marked the beginning of the English clockmakers' guild. Many of these early usband, he has said precious words such as I clockmakers were recruited from the did not ever expect to hear from him, for his mind is | blacksmiths' guild. Trade unions were high handed even in those days. The clockmakers, like other guilds, Mr. Moore says, had the "right to search," which being interpreted meant that in order to *prevent the public from being injured by persons making, buying, selling, transporting and importing any bad deceitful, or insufficient clocks, watches, larums, sun dials, boxes or cases for said trade" they were authorized to "enter with a constable or other officer any ships vessels, warehouses, shops, or other places where they shall suspect such bac and deceitful works to be made or kept for the purposes of searching for them."

The introduction of the pendulum into clock making in England by Ahasuerus Fromanteel, a Dutch maker and one of the charter members of the Clockmakers litical Macaulay, who was for years a Company, marked a great advance in the colleague of Hobhouse in the Cabinet, art. Following this improvement came the period of the bird cage, lantern and bracket clocks, including those of the first two classes with projecting faces, called "sheep's head," all highly prized by collectors. Of the spandrels, which which is a portion of the device is seen the spandrel of the single cherub's head sur-

Traveller with great effect. He was much hum. Mr. Moore gives a photograph of of Moore's best poems, against his alleged applauded on taking leave." (The lines a long case clock now in the possession of lived too far from the meeting house Traveller" but from "The Peserted Vil- built by Johannes Fromanteel, who was There is nothing left me but constant Miss Alexander's and there heard the was once in the possession of Oliver famous Mendelssohn play on the piano, Cromwell, and the story is somewhat strengthened by the known fact that the cidedly Jewish look has one of the finest quotes the worthy Ahasuerus's advertise- clock of early American make. The countenances I ever saw." Hobbouse ment in the Commonwealth Mercury of New York Mercury between the years net Palliser, of whom his creator wrote: Jenny Lind, 1847, in "Sonnambula." "I that "there is lately a way found out for ments of several clockmakers. On March "I think that Plantagenet Palliser is a was charmed beyond measure, not only making clocks that go exact and keep equaller time than any now made without got her planness. Her low notes are her this regulator," which regulator he goes opened shop at the "Sign of the Dial on Lord John was by no means a hero of best and like the finest instrument. The on to say has been "examined and proved romance, not that being a hero of romance house was crammed from top to bottom before his Highness the Lord Protector hatter, where he will sell and repair all sorts character in a Trollope novel. Diminu- appliause * * Carlotta Grisi danced learning is without exception," and that Ladies who are pleased to Honour him with tive, almost dwarfish, and shy in manner, admirably in the Esmeralda, but we could said clocks "are not subject to alter by it must have cost him great labor to be not easily be pleased with anything after change of weather, as others are, and At Pembroke Lodge, the house near or a year with once winding up, as well at the "Sign of the Dial," and if they had Richmond which Queen Victoria offered as those that are wound up every day

Westminster Abbey, and Edward Barlow and Daniel Quare. The two latter excellent clockmakers got into a dispute which was opposed by Quare on the ground that he. Quare, had invented a similar mechanism ten years earlier than Barlow. King James ordered each to make him a repeating watch, so that he might judge their respective merits, and having obtained two handsome timepieces at no expense to himself he promptly decided the matter in favor of Quare. The tax on watches and clocks proposed

Mr. Pitt, which was in effect in 1797 and 1798, almost crushed the clock making industry. At that time the "Act of Parliament" clocks were made. were plain wall clocks, often with black faces and gilt figures, and were placed in inns and taverns by mine host for the benefit of his patrons. Naturally the The Old Furniture Book," &c., N. Hub-distinguished instigator of this act was not he was 20 years of age, was bought at popular with the clock making profession. (Frederick A. Stokes Company) to his but the feeling does not seem to have ex- for \$1,000. Terry at first made his clocks series of unpretentious volumes for tended to America, for his countenance Prime Ministry was first proposed to him present treatise is not exhaustive in its in the Colonies. Hugh Gaines, a printer 1803 he contracted to make 4,000 clocks the way, not yet Lady John, attended at the last opening of Parliament over which this monarch presided, and thought his telling her the news, she answered: "It practical primer for the beginner in clock yertised "A beautiful Print in miniature upon as a foolishly rash and venture some Wentz's monograph are the very prettily this monarch presided, and thought his telling her the news, she answered: "It practical primer for the beginner in clock vertised "A beautiful Print in miniature upon as a foolishly rash and venture some

history of clock making in England and watches, sold by the Printer hereof, Price cast brass works or thirty hour appendix there are lists of English and Pitt. Mr. Moor, says that owing to their clocks with half seconds per-American makers which add to the value scarcity here the collection of them is called "shelf clocks." Terry not as popular in America as it is across the idea of making a thirty hour Mr. Moore touches lightly on early the water. Mr. Moore devotes a chapter movement clock with a half instruments for marking time, sun dials, to early watches and illustrates it with a pendulum. During the three water clocks and hour glasses, and comes number of photographs of handsome ex- which he was manufacturing the down to the latter part of the sixteenth amples of French and English work, but discussed 4,000 clocks he was century, when clocks were in general his book is too brief to include any ex- experimenting with the idea. tended treatment of the subject.

> lever, which latter is connected with a "This clock ran thirty hours, the lever, moves the hands of the clock forward thirty-eight seconds. In days, giving one day more to February the third, the moon revolving about the earth; the fourth, the movements of ing a knob on the dial." Clocks that play tunes have always been in high favor. A beautiful bracket clock made by

Thomas Lozano of London between 1700 and 1715, and now in the possession of of the Metropolitan Museum, is shown in one of Mr. Moore's illustrations. It will strike, be silent or chime in any one of half a dozen styles of music which are marked on the edge of the dial. The Wells Cathedral clock Mr. Moore mentions as the oldest and most interesting built in 1320 by a monk, Peter Lightfoot. Mr. Moore says, "When the clock strikes of two gateways in opposite directions and charge vigorously. As they pass they strike with their lances as many times as correspond with the number of

the hour. A little distance away seated upon a high perch is a quaint figure which kicks the quarters on two bells placed beneath his feet and strikes the hours on a bell." Mr. Moore deals a blow at the reputation of the great hero of the French. Napoleon he says, has been credited with an extraordinary mental gift which enabled him to go to sleep at any moment and

awake at any set hour, but a matter of fact explanation of this pehnomenon has recently been discovered. The First Emperor had an alarm clock. It is a handsome clock of gilded bronze. Mr. Moore save, made by Abraham Breguet. It strikes the hour and quarters and has time, phases of the moon, seconds, minutes. hours, days, months and year, and was found recently among the belongings of

the late Princess Mathilde. The author of this book does not claim o have written a complete history of American clock making. There were no guilds in the Colonies, as in England, and hence the tracing of early makers and their work is much more difficult than in the mother country. The two and very small cherubs. Then the cherubs arrived at Boston in 1883, and Everardus basins have been found. in 1698. James Batterson, "lately arrived ing," with true Quaker caution, tried out from the walls and ceiling. Evident Mr. Parmilee's clock for two years before the building collapsed owing to an earpaying for it. It proved satisfactory, quake followed by a fire which complete however, and he got his money, although two members of the meeting protested against paying their share because they

to find the clock useful. Hour glasses were used in American households as late admitted to the Clockmakers' Company as 1812, but by about 1750 clockmakers in 1663. Tradition has it that this clock were established in all the principal centres. Mr. Moore mentions the long case clock now in the Boston State House which was made by Gawen Brown in 1750 Mr. Moore of the Hollis Street Church, as a domesti 7, 1757, George Chester begged leave inform the "Publick" that he had just the New Dock next door to Mr. Vandyck's their Employ may depend on the greates care imaginable." All the early members may be made to go a week or a month of the clock making fratermty kept shops not identified themselves by their next door neighbors there would have been

ham, both of whom reached such distinc- of the group Connecticut preeminently as in America. Thomas Harland, the Terrys,
Seth Thomas and Chauncey Jerome, all
among the best and most famous American reshers lived and most famous American reshers lived and most famous American reshers lived and most famous Amer-James II. settled in a manner highly satisican makers, lived and worked in Connecthe hour of crisis.

Thomas Harland was one of the "Folk had been a candidate for Months and the connection of the "Folk had been a candidate for Months and the connection of the "Folk had been a candidate for Months and the connection of the "Folk had been a candidate for Months and the connection of the lives and the li ican makers, lived and worked in Connecticut. Thomas Harland was one of the earliest of this group. He settled in Nor-James A. Reed of Kansas City James A. Reed of Kansas City of Formal Properties. wich, Conn., about 1773, and soon had a the running. To be rid on number of apprentices under him. He promised to help Folk get made excellent long case brass clocks with | de work was done by hand until 1803, when water power began to be used and of committee to meet. Meanting course increased the production of clocks excitement bobbed up and immensely. These long case clocks were sold without their cases by pedlers, the purchaser being supposed to furnish his purchaser being supposed to furnish his of the date of the State co purchaser being supposed to turnish has on the place. Of all the anti-re-own case. Often he hung it up without the place. Of all the anti-re-own case. Missouri the rebellious Demonstrate and the convention sont the convention. any and it became a "wag on the wall. Mr. Moore speaks of the difficulty of ob- committee sent the convention taining genuine American made wag on the wall clocks, although they were made in quantities up to as late a date as 1830. Eli Terry was pe rhaps the most famous

of Harland's apprentices. His first wooden long case clock, made in 1792, when auction by one of his descendants in 1896 by hand as Harland had done, but he was a favorite decoration for watch papers soon installed water power. When in lore than a handbook for the specialist. of that Truly Great Patriot the Honour- person. Up to this time nearly all the America."

period he turned out the Terr without dial which is now so rare Mr. Moore mentions a number of curious and eccentric clocks and watches clocks have wooden movements w the world. America not only has the the figures are painted on the g them is one which a writer in the London by other makers who thought better of placed about 1300, as among the earliest Globe describes as being located in a little In 1814 he perfected his idea and produce American "backwoods town." It is a the clock which revolutionized the clock skeleton clock, with only face, hands and making industry. Of it Mr. Moore says geyser. Every thirty-eight seconds the struction was quite new, for both the time geyser spouts a column of hot water, and striking trains had a greater number and the column of water, striking the of wheels, and it was so radically different that it was substantially a new man 1767 facture. The two inventions which made David Rittenhouse, a Philadelphia clock- this clock such a novelty consisted in maker, built a clock whose extraordinary placing the dial works between the plates details have seldom been surpassed of the frame instead of between the front It has six dials, Mr. Moore says; "on the plate and the dial. The other novelty main one there are four hands which was the mounting of the verge on a steel indicate seconds, minutes, hours, and pin inserted in one end of a short arm, a screw passing through the other end and in leap year. Phases of the moon are into the front plate." Eli Terry's business also shown. The second dial shows the was carried on after his death by his sons movements of planets about the sun; and for twenty-five years his design was copied by practically all American makers.

After the manufacture of sheet metal Saturn; the fifth, whether sun time is began in 1837 works of sheet brass took fast or slow with meridian time, while the place of the wooden ones, but Terry's the sixth gives the combinations of chimes | design still continued to be used for the which sound quarter hours, a choice of sheet brass clocks. While the clock any one of ten tunes being played by press- with wooden works is generally considered exclusively an American production this idea is not substantiated by facts, as in Smith's "Handbook and Directory of Old Scottish Clockmakers" there is record

> between 1799 and 1817. Mr. Moore quotes the clock paper of Simon Willard, best known as the father of the "banjo" clock so well thought of by collectors. The clock paper referred to shows that Mr. Willard made not only self-striking clock in the world. It was banjo clocks but "common eight day clocks with very elegant faces," "elegant eight day time pieces," "clocks which will the hour horsemen fully armed dash out run one year without winding up" and perambulators as well. In regard to the Willard banjo clocks. Mr. Moore mentions that in his book "Simon Willard and His Clocks" Mr. John W. Willard says that Simon Willard used a wooden or brass acorn or ball, never the spread eagle, on the top of his clocks. There is brief mention of the most important makers in the other Colonies

two Scotchmen who were "wooden

clockmakers" and did a good business

IN THE HOUSE OF DOMITIAN. Interesting Discoveries in the Palace of a Roman Emperor.

ROME, Jan. 14.-Prof. Boni's exploraions of the house of Domitian, on the Palatine between the house of Augustus and that of Tiberius, are leading to interesting archæological discoveries. far the researches have been limited the areas of the atrium, or roofed court eight dials, indicating the true time, mean with its prolongation, or tablinium, and

to the triclinium, or dining half. In the court a rectangular central piscina with remains of an octagonal basin inside of it has been discovered. while on the walls small niches and low marble pillars have been found, and these were evidently intended for small bronze statues and figures of birds and animals. which served as ornaments to the fountain. All the marble facing of the piscina has disappeared and only the bricks which supported the marble slabs that

The finds in the triclinium consist of great portion of the pavement in sma from London," opened a watch and clock slabs of precious marbles laid over bricks store in Boston in 1707. In 1740 a clock placed upright so as to prevent dampness its destruction. Perhaps some of sculptures were saved from the ruin.

In time earth accumulated over it and the grass grew. Pope Paul III, between 1534 and 1550 laid out the Farnese Gardens over the site where the house of Domitian stood. Two hundred years later the first expanditions. he building was left as it fell. he court and dining room covered rare marbles, which he removed carried away sixteen Corinthian col-of Numidian marble of extraordinary and excellent workmanship, colossa statues in marble and bronze and othe works of art, some of which are in the museums of Naples and Parma.

"NATIONAL HYMN OF SIAM." Missouri to the Front With an Appealing

Song. One of the best informed Missou Democrats speaking the other night at the Walderf-Astoria of recent political events in that State said:

"Missouri has figured in musical circles lately because of its effort to find a suitable song for a State anthem. The high browed are praying for a classic. The rank and file are for the already famou 'dawg' song. Even the 'dawg' song may go into the scrap heap now that the Folk The New England States as a group, and followers have adopted the Nationa Hymn of Siam.' A meeting of the souri State Democratic committee hele

elegation for the Of all the anti-Fo great stronghold, Joplin. olk leader distributed copies National Hymn of Siam.'
quest that all sing it.
"The song follows: National Hymn

NATIONAL RYMN OF SIAM Ova tannas Slam Geeva tannas Stam Ova tannas Sucha tammas Slam Osucha nas